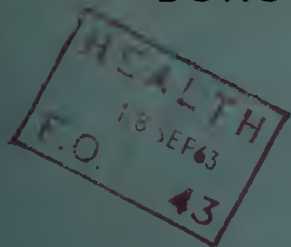


BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN

Library



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1962

BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1962

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIP THE MAYOR
COUNTY COUNCILLOR MRS. G.M. WARBURTON J.P. (To May 1962)
COUNCILLOR F. MITCHELL J.P. (From May 1962)

ALDERMAN J.W. HOLGATE (CHAIRMAN)
COUNCILLOR F. GREENWOOD (VICE-CHAIRMAN)

Alderman W. J. Everett
Alderman A. S. Watson, J.P.
Councillor W. B. Fisher, J.P.
Councillor S. A. J. Ogden
Councillor J. W. Holgate
Councillor F. Mitchell, J.P.

Councillor D. H. Valentine
Councillor W. C. Willis *
Councillor Mrs. M. Walsh *
Councillor J. T. Wood *
Councillor D. Butterworth ♦
Councillor G. Hatton ♦
Councillor R. Haworth ♦

* Member of the Committee to May 1962
♦ Member of the Committee from May 1962

S T A F F

Town Clerk
L.M. BURTON
Solicitor

Medical Officer of Health
C.H.T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury (Tel. Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector
W. DAWSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Public Health Inspector
D. J. HUNT, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
(Resigned 5th Aug. 1962)

Public Health Clerks

Miss G. C. Laporte
Miss D. Smith

OFFICES:

Public Health Office, John Street, Haslingden
Telephone Rossendale 1078

July 1963

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden
Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1962, on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The Registrar General has estimated the population as 14,300, which shows a decrease of 30 from that of 1961. Provisional figures for the 1961 census gives a population of 14,370. This is a decrease of 135 since the census of 1951.

The adjusted* birth rate was 16.5 and the adjusted death rate 15.3 per 1000 of the population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 18.0 and 11.9 respectively. There were three deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 13.6 per 1000 live births, compared with the national rate of 21.4. An average for the previous five years in the Borough, gives a rate of 25.5.

The number of infectious diseases notified during 1962 was 140, as against 44 in 1961. There were 101 cases of measles in 1962 which shows an increase from last year - 32 cases were then notified. For the sixteenth year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were reported, and there were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

A minor outbreak of dysentery occurred and 31 cases were reported; no cases of food poisoning were notified.

During 1962, four cases of respiratory tuberculosis - 3 males and 1 female, were notified. There was one death from this cause.

Work has continued throughout the year dealing with the problem of industrial pollution. A number of improvements have been recorded this year and the majority of the factories are now fitted with modern furnaces. Atmospheric pollution is measured by a volumetric smoke/sulphur dioxide recorder which is situated at the Health Department in John Street.

Slum Clearance work has proceeded during the year and in November seven Clearance Areas were represented dealing with over 50 houses. As a result, three Clearance Orders and two Compulsory Purchase Orders were made. During the year, 30 houses were demolished.

This is my final report as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of the valued help and advice I have received from the members of the Council and senior Officials during the last fifteen years. My grateful thanks are also extended to the members of the Staff for their loyal and devoted service.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C.H.T. WADE

Medical Officer of Health.

* Adjusted means corrected to a standard population for the purposes of comparison with other districts.

SECTION ASTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	8,195
Population (census 1961 - Provisional)	14,370
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1962 .	14,300
Number of dwelling houses (census 1951)	5,200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1961, according to Rate Books)	5,371
Rateable Value	£173,720
Sum represented by a penny rate	£692

POPULATION:

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1962 is 14,300, which is less than the 1961 figure of 14,330. The 1961 census population is provisionally 14,370.

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	105	8	113
Female	99	8	107
	<u>204</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>220</u>

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	4	-	4
Female	2	-	2
	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>

Total Registered Births for 1962 ... 226

Total Registered Births for 1961 ... 244

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

							Male	Female	Total
For 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	104	226
For 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	121	236

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

For 1962						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	.	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	.	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
						2	1	3
For 1961								
Male	..	..	..	..	.	4	-	4
Female	..	..	..	..	.	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
						5	-	5

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

For 1962						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	.	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						2	-	2
For 1961								
Male	..	..	..	..	.	4	-	4
Female	..	..	..	..	.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						4	-	4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

For 1962						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	.	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						2	-	2
For 1961								
Male	..	..	..	..	.	4	-	4
Female	..	..	..	..	.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						4	-	4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS: For 1962 - 35.4
 (which consists of infants deaths during first week of life plus still
 births).

There were three deaths of infants under one year of age, two of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the three infants, is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Female	6 months	1a. Amyotonia Congenita with b. severe dehydration	Hospital
Male	20 minutes	1a. Atelectasis of lungs b. Prematurity	Hospital
Male	1 day	1a. Prematurity. b. Atelectasis of lungs	Hospital

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Mortality		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Year 1962	220	15.4*	226	15.8*	6	26.5	Nil	Nil	3	13.6	2	9.1	1	0.07
Year 1961	240	16.7	236	16.5	4	16.4	Nil	Nil	5	20.8	4	16.7	Nil	Nil
Year 1960	206	14.7	194	13.8	5	23.7	Nil	Nil	7	34.0	5	24.3	1	0.07
Year 1959	206	14.6	204	14.5	4	19.0	1	4.76	8	38.8	6	29.1	2	0.14
Year 1958	203	14.4	233	16.5	4	19.3	Nil	Nil	3	14.8	3	14.8	Nil	Nil
Year 1957	211	14.9	209	14.7	6	28	Nil	Nil	4	19	3	14	3	0.21
Average 5 years 1957-1961	-	15.1	-	15.2	-	21.3	-	0.9	-	25.5	-	19.8	-	0.08

* Adjusted - Live Birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 16.5 per 1,000
 Death-rate (comparability factor, 0.97) = 15.3 per 1,000

There was a decrease of 10 in the number of deaths in 1962 from 236 to 226. Heart disease was responsible for the greatest number of deaths, 98 being attributed to this cause in 1962 as against 103 in 1961, showing a decrease of 5 deaths from this disease.

There were 10 deaths from lung cancer, all males. In 1961 there were 5 deaths - all males.

Details of the principal causes of death during 1962 are given in Table III below.

TABLE III
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1962

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1
Tuberculosis - other forms	-
Syphilitic diseases	-
Diphtheria	-
Whooping Cough	-
Meningococcal Infections	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Measles	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	-
Cancer, malignant disease, all forms	37
Leukaemia	-
Diabetes	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	33
Heart Disease	98
Other circulatory disease	11
Influenza	-
Pneumonia	8
Bronchitis	8
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-
Congenital malformations	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14
Motor vehicle accidents	1
All other accidents	4
Suicide	3
Homicide and operations of war	-
	<hr/> 226 <hr/>

SECTION BGENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples, is undertaken without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

SECTION C

PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: Special precautions were necessary in January 1962 due to the danger of smallpox being introduced into this country from an outbreak in Pakistan. A policy of vaccination of possible contacts was carried out when 165 men were vaccinated between Sunday 14th January and Saturday 20th January. Many other people who had been exposed to a somewhat lesser risk were vaccinated during that period and in the following week or two. No cases of smallpox occurred. Until the 14th May, all persons coming into the Borough from Pakistan were kept under observation.

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

Diphtheria immunisation is now the responsibility of the County Council but close co-operation between the Borough Council and the County Council is maintained particularly for propaganda purposes. During the year, 188 children under five years of age were immunised and 20 between the ages of five and fourteen.

In addition to the above, 321 children received a reinforcement injection during 1962.

TABLE IV

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A COURSE
OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION AT ANY TIME UP TO 31/12/62

Age at 31/12/62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1-4 1958-1961	5-9 1953-1957	10-14 1948-1952	Total under 15
Number Immunised	57	723	885	845	2510

TABLE V

POLIOMYELITIS INJECTIONS AND/OR ORAL DOSES1962

	Born Prior to 1933	1933-42	1943-46	1947-57	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
2nd inj. of Salk	12	5	10	42	3	1	5	26	-
3rd inj. of Salk	15	5	-	8	2	5	42	3	-
4th inj. of Salk	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
3 doses of Oral	64	21	3	107	11	14	13	135	20
Dose of Oral as booster to two doses of Salk	300	64	35	158	11	15	73	35	-
Dose of Oral as booster to three doses of Salk	-	-	-	191	2	-	-	-	-

In February 1962 the first issue of Sabin oral vaccine was received and this has superseded the Salk type vaccine. Salk is still available if preferred. The recommended full course of oral vaccine consists of 3 doses of 3 drops given at intervals of four to eight weeks, on a lump of sugar. A further dose is recommended for children entering school.

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1962

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases At all ages	Total Cases Notified Years								Total Deaths
		un- der 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	
Measles	101	3	22	26	47	2	1	-	-	-
Scarlatina	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	31	-	4	7	6	4	5	5	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	135	3	26	33	53	8	6	6	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:

During the year, 82 bacteriological examinations were made for the presence of *Salmonella*/Dysentery organisms. Thirty six specimens were found to be positive whilst the other 46 were negative. There was one other examination with negative result.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year, there were 53 recorded cases of tuberculosis, 9 cases were added and 20 cases taken off, leaving a total of 42 cases at the end of the year.

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary. No specimens were submitted during 1962.

In no instances has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION:

Room fumigation for diseases other than tuberculosis and smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate. In two instances, room fumigation was carried out during the year.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

Table VII gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths from the disease during 1962.

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1962

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<u>Years</u>								
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and up- wards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	4		1		1		-	

N.B. Primary notifications only included in the above table.

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

July 1963

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden
Borough Council

I have the honour to submit for your consideration, my sixteenth Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the area and the progress recorded in 1962.

A step forward of some importance was made when, in November, the first Clearance Areas were declared in connection with the large central area. Work in connection with slum clearance had been confined to the completion of the Top of Town area and the condemnation and demolition of a number of isolated blocks of property in various parts of the town. The number of houses dealt with so far is quite considerable, just over 200 in fact, and this has made quite an inroad into the number of houses included in the town's ten year clearance programme.

In November the Council declared four clearance areas and made two compulsory purchase orders in connection with the central area scheme. In addition, three clearance areas were declared and three clearance orders made to deal with isolated blocks of property in other parts of the town. Other unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of the housing acts. In total, 71 unfit houses were officially dealt with in 1962 for ultimate demolition. During the year, thirty houses were demolished, most of these being from schemes of previous years.

With regard to rehousing, the Council have two schemes planned to deal with the needs of the clearance schemes now in hand. The site of the Wilkinson Street Compulsory Purchase Order, now cleared of all buildings, is to be utilised to provide 60 dwellings in 10 unit four storey blocks, consisting of 12 bedsitters; 24 - one bedroom flats; 18 - two bedroom maisonnettes and 6 - three bedroom maisonnettes. On the cleared site of the old Private Lane Farm, at the junction of Broadway and Lancaster Avenue, 8 - three bedroom (4 persons type) houses are to be built.

The number of applicants on the waiting list for Council Houses at the end of 1962 was 475, being a slightly higher figure than at the end of 1961 when the list contained 468 applicants.

Work on the reduction of industrial smoke continued during the year and five major jobs of re-equipment of boiler plants were undertaken at local factories. As a result, six more Lancashire boilers are equipped with furnaces designed to satisfy the requirements of the Clean Air Act. In the last few years, very considerable progress has been made with regard to the reduction of industrial smoke.

The Council has continued its participation in the National scheme of measurement of air pollution, led by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and continued to record daily smoke and sulphur dioxide as measured in the volumetric instrument installed in the office.

The Cleansing Service has continued to give a weekly collection service during the year. An interesting experiment was made when the request of the workmen for a fortnight's holiday to be taken at one time was granted by the Committee. The dustbin collection service was suspended for the two weeks, after considerable advertising and Press publicity, and only a skeleton staff was available for emergencies. After the holidays, the men worked overtime every day to catch up with the arrears. The response of the residents and their co-operation was exceptionally good and very few complaints were received.

Food hygiene supervision continued throughout the year and very many visits were made to premises such as bakehouses, canteens, cafes, food shops and similar premises. Quite a number of improvements have been noted and continued emphasis is made on the need for modern hygienic methods. The response of the trade is good and we receive the real co-operation of the food-traders and work people.

The modernisation and re-equipment of the Mortuary has been completed during the year. This essential building has now been brought up to the standard of modern requirements.

Many other matters are dealt with in the body of the report. These are all of importance to the maintenance of a good health service and include detail of rodent control and treatment of sewers, food inspection, water supply, sanitary accommodation, housing repairs and other services. The time available for these services has been somewhat curtailed due to the amount of work required for slum clearance inspections and administration, the work of supervision required early in the year in an effort to prevent the introduction of infectious disease from abroad, and the absence of a deputy chief public health inspector in the last five months of the year.

I have to report that Mr. D. J. Hunt, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, who has given most valuable and conscientious service in the Borough for nearly seven years, left early in August to take up the post of Chief Public Health Inspector for Whitefield Urban District Council.

My appreciation and thanks are due to all Members and Officials of the Council for their interest, encouragement and valuable assistance, and particularly to the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. My grateful thanks are also due to an efficient and loyal staff for their ungrudging service throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. DAWSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION DENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCESWATER:

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Irwell Valley Water Board, with a small number of houses in the Rising Bridge/Stonefold area being supplied by the Accrington & District Water Board, and the remainder - some 267 houses and farms, by springs and wells. Approximately 5,104 houses are supplied by the two Water Boards. The percentage of houses supplied from private sources such as springs and wells is approximately 4.9. In all cases the water supply by the two Water Boards is direct to taps in the consumers houses, neither of the Boards deliver water by stand pipes.

Sixty one percent of the houses in the Borough are now fitted with baths. Extensions of 508 yards to the existing mains of the Irwell Valley Water Board were laid during the year. The water supplied in this area is treated with lime for plumbo-solvency.

The water undertakers made 62 bacteriological and 3 chemical examinations of raw water before treatment. In all cases treatment was necessary before going into supply.

One hundred and thirty nine bacteriological and 10 chemical examinations were made of water going into supply. These were satisfactory.

The Health Department took 5 samples of water for bacteriological examination. Three samples taken direct from the mains were all satisfactory. Of the two samples taken from other sources, one was unsatisfactory. One chemical sample was taken from a private supply, and was found to be satisfactory.

DRAINS AND SEWERS:

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board and deal with the sewage of the three Rossendale Valley Towns - Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall. The plant is situated at the lowest point in the area, and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration, with outfall into the River Irwell. A major improvement scheme, the provision of a sludge digestion plant and drying beds, was completed during 1960.

There are still a number of houses not connected to public sewers, but these are mostly in outlying districts and farms. Thirty eight yards of 9" diameter surface water sewer was laid at Park Crescent. Thirteen new houses were connected to the sewerage system during the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of the year.

1. Number of pail closets	121
2. Number of waste water closets	1730
3. Number of fresh water closets	3759
4. Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	6
5. Number of movable ashbins	5581

There are still one hundred and twenty one pail closets in existence, mostly situated on the outskirts of the town, mainly remote from sewerage and mains water facilities.

Table VIII shows the particulars of conversions during 1962.

TABLE VIII
C O N V E R S I O N S

No. of pail closets to fresh water closets	1
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets .. .	79
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The vehicles used for public cleansing are as follows:- Two vehicles used entirely on collection of household refuse. One vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil (in a special tank fitted to the wagon for that purpose) and for the collection of trade refuse, salvage, and cover etc.

Household refuse is now collected weekly and nightsoil also is collected weekly. All household refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the South Shore Tip. Refuse disposal has now been carried on at South Shore since 1954 as part of a scheme to create a large playing field in that area. Nightsoil is discharged to the sewers by means of a special nightsoil chute.

The weekly collection of household refuse was commenced in April 1959 and this service has been maintained since that date, despite very real difficulty in obtaining suitable labour.

The number of collections per house, varies between 47 and 50 per annum as against 26 to 30 prior to 1959.

In 1962, the workmen asked for the annual holiday of two weeks to be taken at one time. The Health and Sanitary Committee agreed to this experiment, and, except for a small skeleton staff, the dustbin service closed down for two weeks. During the week following the Annual Holiday the workmen worked overtime every day to restore the normal weekly service. There were very few complaints indeed, and the residents co-operated exceedingly well to make this experiment a success.

The refuse collection wagons have dealt with the following materials during the year:-

	<u>Loads</u>
Ashbin refuse	2402
Nightsoil	113
Trade refuse and cover	339
	<u>2854</u>

The following shows particulars of the materials dealt with on the South Shore Tip:-

	<u>Loads</u>
Loads tipped by refuse wagons, including cover ..	2741
Sweepings etc. from Borough Surveyor's Department ..	1165
Loads tipped by private traders	428
	<u>4334</u>

SALVAGE: Salvage collected and sold as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Paper, cardboard, etc.	40	16	0
Scrap tins, metal, rags, etc. from Tip ..	16	6	0
	<u>57</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

Gross Value £278 0s 8d.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1962 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 212

No. of Inspections made for the purpose 427

Meat and Food Inspections:-

Food Inspection	152
Butchers' Shops	186
Farms	21
Milk Samples	-
Ice-cream Premises	3
Fried Fish Shops	3
Bakehouses	31
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes etc.	18
Other Food Shops	238

Infectious Disease and Disinfection 238

Shops Act 6

Water Samples & Supplies 9

Rodent Control 75

Factories & Workshops 48

Smoke Abatement etc. 91

Public Cleansing 330

Drains and Water Closets 133

Hen Pens and Piggeries 29

Miscellaneous 430

In Table X are particulars of:-

- (a) Notices served and complied with
- (b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied.

TABLE X

(a) NOTICES	Served	Complied with
Formal notices	3	3
Informal notices	62	53
(b) NUISANCES AND DEFECTS	Discovered	Abated
<u>Dwelling-houses:</u>		
Dampness	19	18
Defective ashbins and pails	237	237
Defective fresh and waste water closets and drains	46	41
Chimneys, roofs and other housing repairs	21	20

CLEAN AIR:

Over eighty visits and inspections were made during the year to premises with regard to the efficient working of boiler plants. Very considerable progress was made in the endeavour to reduce industrial smoke in the Borough.

The following schemes of modernisation were recorded: At two factories, Lancashire boilers with simple hand fired furnaces were converted to modern automatic oil firing. One factory with out of date sprinkler type stokers on two Lancashire boilers, converted to modern low ram stokers on both boilers. At yet another factory where a Lancashire boiler had been hand fired, the owners fitted semi-automatic underfeed screw stokers to both tubes of the boiler. Another factory with a hand fired Lancashire boiler fitted a semi-automatic screw type furnace to one tube, whilst the other tube was blanked off. Other factory owners are giving serious consideration to this problem and are planning modernisation schemes which are likely to be undertaken in 1963.

There is much work yet required to be done to end the industrial smoke problem and this will receive the continued attention of the health service. At the same time, progress in modernising industrial boiler plants has made great headway in the last few years. There is now no doubt whatever that domestic smoke causes more pollution than factory smoke even in our industrial towns. Last year a comprehensive report on this matter was made to the Health Committee.

A number of instances of emission of black smoke, were dealt with and in one case, a modern oil burning plant, faulty burners were the trouble and were quickly rectified. In another instance an underfeed screw was defective and, in addition, the type of coal was unsatisfactory. Repair to the equipment and a change to better non-caking fuel remedied the trouble. At still another factory, the load is to be reduced when the engine is scrapped, and this may be a solution.

Other industrial emission, not being smoke from factory chimneys, claimed the attention of the department. In one instance the emission of an alkaline substance gave rise to complaints. The Ministry Alkali Inspector has visited here and a "scrubber" has been installed. At the end of the year this was still under observation. Smoke from the burning of industrial refuse in quarries has given rise to some concern and efforts are being made to obtain powers to control these activities.

With regard to smoke from domestic premises, although the Borough is not defined as a "black area" by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and therefore is not required to declare smoke control areas

CLEAN AIR - Continued ...

for dwelling houses, steps have been taken by the Council designed to make the declaration of such areas less difficult in the case of newly built houses. The adoption by the Council of Byelaws under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act 1956, which require every new house to be fitted with fireplaces suitable for burning smokeless fuels, ensures that all houses built since the passing of the byelaw (December 1957) will be so equipped. Over 600 houses in the Borough have been fitted with fireplaces as required by the Byelaw and this will be of great value when Smoke Control areas are being established.

The Council is taking part in a national scheme of measurement of air pollution, controlled by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A volumetric smoke stain and sulphur dioxide recording instrument has been installed and in operation since early 1960. A daily record of such pollution is made and reported to the D.S.I.R.

MORTUARY:

The work of enlarging and modernising the Mortuary, commenced in 1961, was completed in 1962. The general arrangements are in accord with modern requirements and include, amongst many improvements, a three compartment refrigerator.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath and eight slipper baths with facilities for medicinal baths.

The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration, and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons and there is complete turnover of the water each $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

SCHOOLS:

All eight schools are supplied with towns water from the mains. All have fresh water closets and all have dustbins for refuse collection.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS:

There were no cases of bed bugs to be dealt with during the year. Advice was given and insecticide provided in connection with treatment for other insect pests at dwelling houses.

RODENT CONTROL:

Over sixty premises were dealt with for rodent infestation during the year. Whilst these infestations were in no instance of a major character, prompt attention often prevents serious infestations occurring.

Over 100 visits of inspection were made to private premises with regard to infestations in addition to many routine inspections for the presence of rodents.

Sewer treatment for rodents was carried out in October and November, when 55 manholes were baited. Twelve manholes gave evidence of infestation and were subject to full rodent eradication treatment.

SHOPS AND OFFICES:

Six routine visits and inspections were made during 1962 of shops in the district, with regard to the health provisions of the Shops Act. It was not found necessary to serve any notices for infringement of this Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, the last on the register being closed in 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951:

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured and so far as is known, none is being sold or used.

CAMP SITES:

There have been no licences issued by the Local Authority and no areas are used for camping purposes. One enquiry was received with regard to the establishment of one residential caravan in connection with a caravan sales site. At the end of the year, no application for licence has been received.

SECTION EH O U S I N GNEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a) By the local authority	Nil	Nil
(b) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(c) By other bodies or persons	13	Nil

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	212
Number of inspections made for the above purpose	427
Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit (at end of year) ..	187
Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit	51

CLEARANCE AREAS:

Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-

(a) Unfit houses	20
(b) Other houses	3
Number of persons displaced	1

<u>HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>Displaced</u>
--	---------------	------------------------------------

Houses demolished or closed during year:
Housing Act 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	7	-
---	---	---

Local Authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	-	-
--	---	---

Unfit houses closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957 .	-	-
---	---	---

<u>REPAIRS DURING YEAR:</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Houses</u>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	47
---	----

Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:

(a) By owners	4
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil

Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1957 (Sections 9 and 16) after service of formal notice:

(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
---	-----

Number of separate dwellings contained in above	Nil
---	-----

Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation	Nil
---	-----

TABLE XI

Action during year	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of-	
	Private Bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	16	-
(b) Approved by Local Authority	13	-
(c) Work completed	16	Nil
(d) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry .	Nil	Nil
(e) Additional Separate dwellings included in (c) above	Nil	Nil
HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959 "STANDARD GRANTS"		No. of dwellings or other buildings
Applications submitted to local authority		95
Applications approved by local authority		69
Work completed		88
Approximately 5% of the houses improved were tenanted houses, the rest being owner-occupied houses.		

RENT ACT 1957:

No Certificates of Disrepair issued during the year. No applications
were received.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL:

There are still a considerable number of sub-standard houses, 382 being classified as unfit in 1956, 14 were added in 1961, and 5 more in April 1962, making a total of 401 such houses. Up to 1961, 209 houses had been dealt with by Compulsory Purchase Order, Clearance Order, Demolition Order or other procedure. In 1962 a further 71 houses were dealt with - 37 in Compulsory Purchase Orders; 22 in Clearance Orders; two by direct purchase for demolition; 10 by informal demolition procedure (7 of these were demolished in 1962).

During the year, thirty unfit houses were demolished.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES:

The position with regard to the construction of new Council Houses at the end of the year was as follows:-

Scheme No. 23 - 8 - three bedroom (4 persons type) houses to be built at the junction of Broadway and Lancaster Avenue.

Scheme No. 24 - 60 dwellings in 10 unit, 4 storey blocks are contemplated at the Top of Town area (to be built on the site of the Wilkinson Street C.P.O.). Will provide accommodation as follows:- 12 'bedsitters'; 24 - one bedroom flats; 18 two bedroom maisonnettes; 6 - three bedroom maisonnettes.

At the end of the year, there were 475 applicants for Council Houses. This is an increase of 7 on last year's figure of 468. Whilst new house construction is mainly confined to meeting the needs of clearance schemes and for the housing of aged people, there would seem no likelihood of a reduction in the figure in the near future.

The average number of persons per house (2.66) does not indicate any extent of overcrowding in the district.

SECTION FINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODINSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD:

Frequent inspections are made at retailers shops (including butchers' shops) where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale, or in course of preparation for sale.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1962 and dealt with as directed by statute.

Ox Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	46 lbs.
Boneless Cooked Ham	..	..	..	..	..	58 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	..	23 lbs.
Other Foods	.	..	..	..	..	24 lbs.

FOOD POISONING:

No cases of food poisoning were reported in 1962.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Many inspections were made at food shops of all types, the kitchens of factory and school canteens and other food preparing places, under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In seven instances, official notification was given to the occupier or owner to carry out improvements or to comply with the cleanliness standards of the Regulations.

There are 27 bakehouses on the register, many of which are quite small family businesses. There is one basement bakehouses which has a certificate of suitability as required by the Factories Act.

The results of several years enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations can now be plainly seen. Standards are very much higher than was the case a few years ago.

The following Table gives the type and number of food premises registered under the Food & Drugs Act 1955 or other Acts.

TABLE XII

Type of Business	Legislation under which the registration effected	Number Registered at end of year	No. of Inspections of Registered Premises During Year
Ice-Cream	Food & Drugs Act	62	3
Butchers	" " "	12	186
Bakers & Cookshops	" " "	32	31
Fried Fish Shops	" " "	17	3
Fish, Fruit & Vegetables ..	" " "	10	136
Meat & Meat Products . ..	" " "	6	3

In addition, fourteen visits were made to School and Factory Canteens.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

The administration of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and regulations governing the adulteration of food, are under the control of the Lancashire County Council and their officers take samples in the district. The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is dealt with by the Borough Council and samples are submitted for such examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE
B O R O U G H O F H A S L I N G D E N
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	48	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	131	48	4	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	-	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	5	1	-	4	-

PART XIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel - Making etc. . .	8	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	23	-	-	-	-	-

